Role of SIDBI in Promotion of SSI Sector

2238. SHRI MOHD. SALIM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the role played by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in the promotion of SSI Sector in the country; and

(b) the number of units established revived with the loan provided by SIDBI in the States during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAT PAL MAHARAJ): (a) The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been set up to function as the principal financial institutions for promotion, financing and development of industry in the small scale sector and to coordinate the functions of institutions engaged in similar activities.

In order to fulfil the assigned role, SIDBI implements a number of schemes for providing financial assistance, extension support and undertaking promotional aspects of industries in the small scale sector.

(b) The number of units sanctioned financial assistance by SIDBI and amount involved during the last three years, State-wise is given in Annexure. (*See Appendix* 181, *Annexure No.* 55)

Non-Paymint of Statutory Dues

2239. SHRI GURUDAS DASS GUPTA
SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers in the Central Public Sector Undertakings are not being paid their statutory dues for a long time amounting to Rs. 500 crores due to the failure of the Government to provide funds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAT. PAL MAHARAJ): (a) and (b) As per the latest figures collected by the Ministry of Labour, the arrears of wages and statutory dues of the Central public sector undertakings to their workers are of the order of Rs. 605 crore. Government is seized of the issue regarding payment of the arrear dues.

External aid pledged to India

2240. SHRI SOM PAL: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of institution-wise, year-wise and sector-wise external aid pledged to India by the various international aid agencies during the past five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large amount of such external aid still lies unutilised;

(c) if so, the year-wise details for the post five years of such unutilised aid and reasons therefor; and

(d) whether some concrete steps have been initiated recently to ensure better utilisation of this assistance and what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAT. PAL MAHARAJ): (a) The pledge of external aid to India are made only institution-wise. The Institution-wise pledges made during the last five years may be seen in the Annexure. (*See* Appendix 181, *Annexure No.* 56)

(b) to (d) The unutilised aid during the past five years is as follows:

As on 31 March, 1993 : 86777.61*
As on 31 March, 1994 : 59865.76
As on 31 March, 1995 : 65368.27
As on 31 March, 1996 : 63929.84
As on 31 March, 1997 : 61201.76

*Include undisbursed balance of Rs. 24862.19 crore of erstwhile USSR.

Foreign aid is largely project tied and therefore, the utilisation of the sanctioned aid for any project is spread over the project implementation period. As a result, there would be unutilised aid at any point of time, reflecting aid in pipeline, which will be absorbed as project implementation takes place.

Slower than expected utilisation of foreign aid is due to fund constraints, procurement and contracting delays, delays in land acquisition and other project specific issues.

Some of the steps taken by the Government to improve aid utilisation are ensuring adequate provisioning for externally aided projects, release of ACA as 100 per cent additionality, advance release of ACA to the States, standardisation of bidding documents and streamlining of procurement procedures, disintermediating on flow of external aid to Central PSUs, Portfolio Rationalisation and setting up of Project Management Unit in Department of Economic Affairs.

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की घाटे में चल रही शाखाएं

2241. श्री अजीत जोगी :
श्री शमशेर सिंह सुरजेवाला :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को कितनी शाखाएं वर्ष-वार कितनी-कितनी अवधि से घाटे में चल रही हैं और इन शाखाओं को कितना घाटा हुआ है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतपाल महाराज) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की उन शाखाओं की संख्या जिन्होंने पिछले तीन वर्षों में घाटा उठाया है, निम्नानुसार है :—

(रु० करोड़ में)

वर्ष	घाटा उठाने वाली शाखाओं की कुल संख्या	उठाए गए घाटे की राशि
1993–94	3442	141.25
1994–95	2933	141.10
1995–96	2297	143.60

(ख) घाटा उठाने वाली शाखाओं की संख्या में कमी लाने के लिए भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :—

(i) अपने नियंत्रक कार्यालयों द्वारा घाटा देने वाली शाखाओं की सूक्ष्म निगरानी ।

(ii) कारोबार में वृद्धि और/या कारोबार संमिश्र (बिजनेस मिक्स) में परिवर्तन ।

(iii) वसूली अभियानों के माध्यम से अनुषंगीय आस्तियों में कमी ।

(iv) व्यय पर नियंत्रण ।

(v) स्टाफ उत्पादकता में सुधार ।

(vi) रियायती सुविधाओं की पुनरीक्षा सहित ब्याज के रिसाव का परिहार ।

(vii) अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों का अन्य शाखाओं में पुनर्अभिनियोजन ।

(viii) डिक्री हो चुके मामलों, विभिन्न न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों की निकट से अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना तथा साथ ही जहां कहीं आवश्यक समझा जाए, समझौता प्रस्ताव करना ।

(ix) शाखाओं का तेजी से कम्प्यूटरीकरण जिससे कर्मचारियों की उत्पादकता में सुधार हो, कारोबार में वृद्धि हो और बेहतर ग्राहक सेवा दी जा सके ।

(x) जहां कहीं आवश्यक व संभव हो शाखाओं को नए स्थानों पर ले जाना ।

(xi) पांच सालों में घाटा देने वाली शाखाओं को अनुषंगी कार्यालय में बदलना ।